

Presentation by Marla C. Downing

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What is our objective?

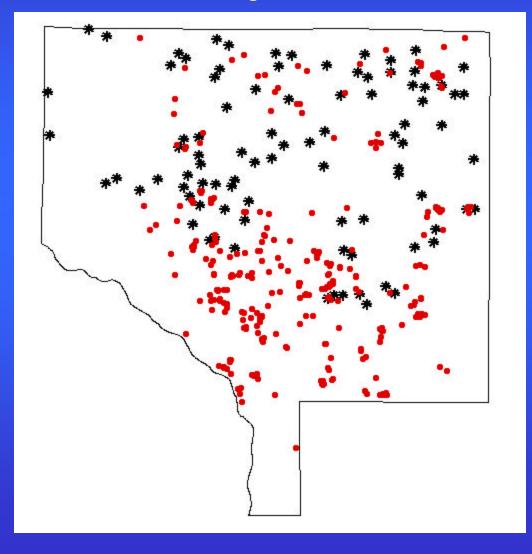
To spatially model some continuous or discrete variable (e.g. oak condition) in order to **understand** how it is distributed or changes across the landscape.

What are we trying to understand?

Is the variable of interest distributed randomly across a region, spatially independent, or does it change in a predictable manner based on another variable or collection of variables such as elevation, soils, or Landsat TM bands.

STEP 1 Dependent Variable: The Sample Point Theme

Each point represents a sample location that becomes the dependent variable in the spatial analysis.

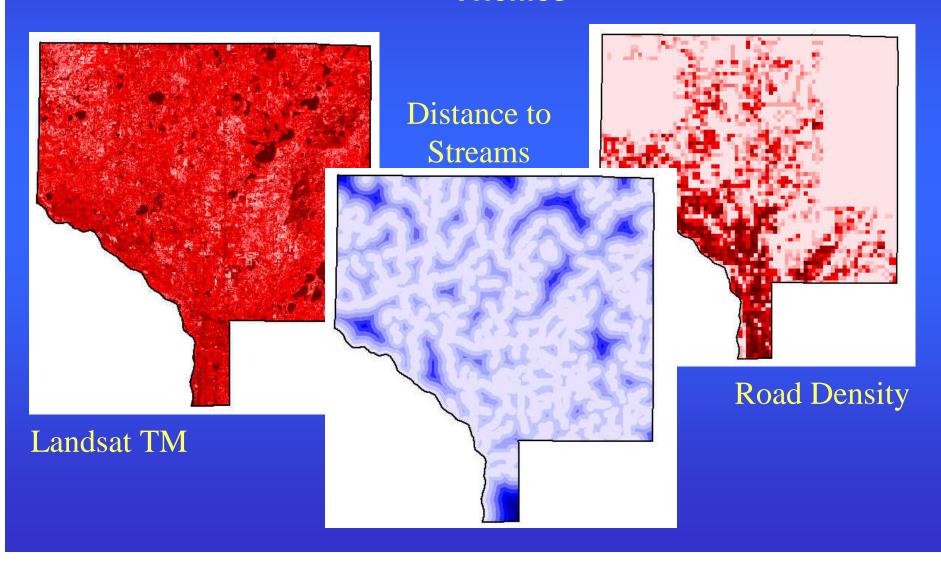


STEP 1 Dependent Variable: The Sample Point Theme

STEP 2 Independent Variables: Creating Data Themes

STEP 2

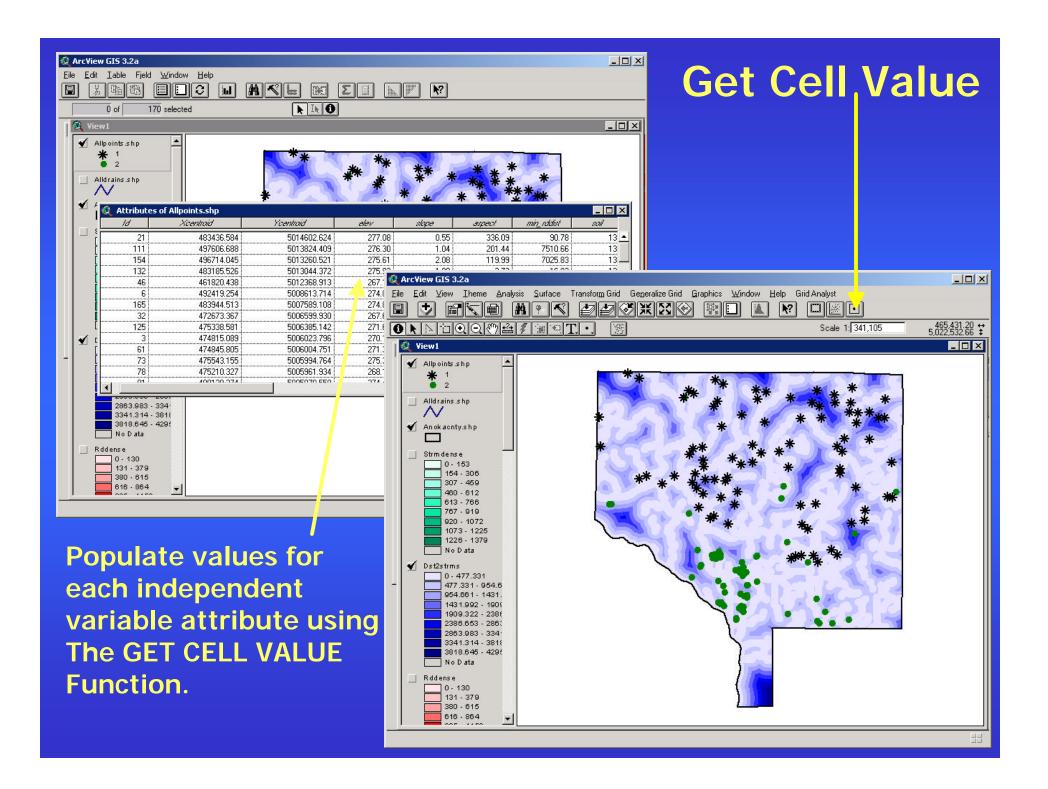
Examples of Independent Variable GRID DataThemes



STEP 1 Dependent Variable: The Sample Point Theme

STEP 2 Independent Variables: Creating Data Themes

STEP 3 Create Geo-Spatial Model Spread Sheet



STEP 1 Dependent Variable: The Sample Point Theme

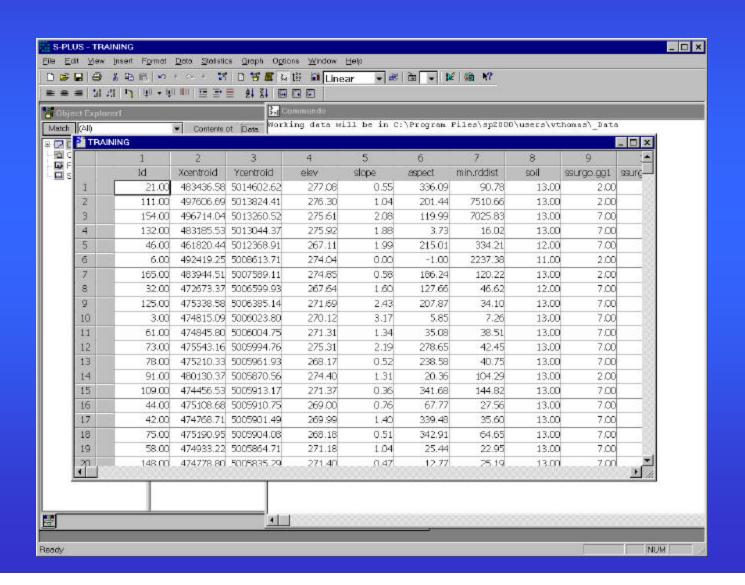
STEP 2 Independent Variables: Creating Data Themes

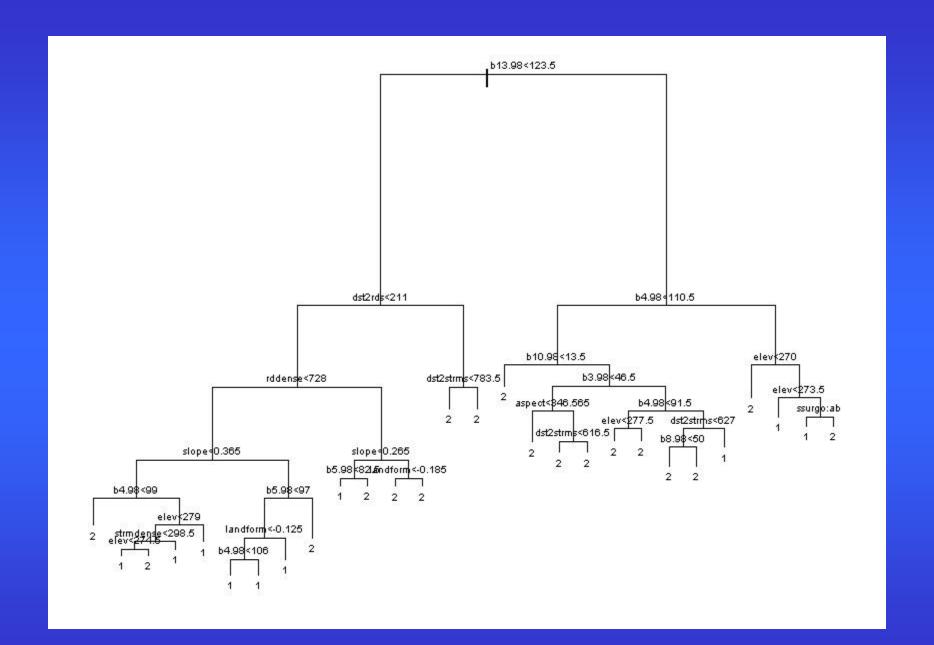
STEP 3 Create Geo-Spatial Model Spread Sheet

STEP 4 Spatial Analysis Using SPLUS

STEP 4

Import the Model Spread Sheet Into SPLUS





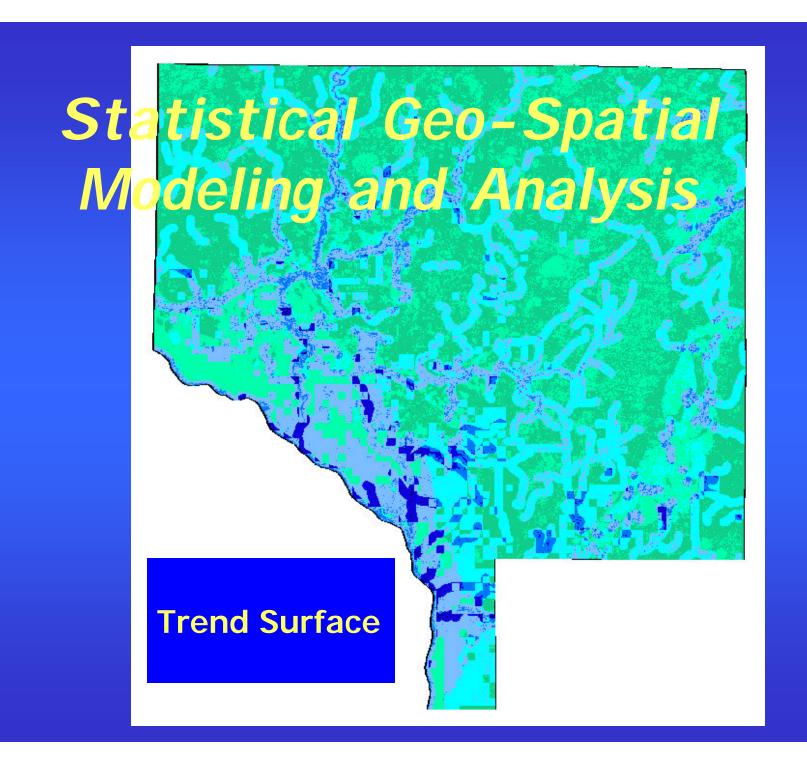
STEP 1 Dependent Variable: The Sample Point Theme

STEP 2 Independent Variables: Creating Data Themes

STEP 3 Create Geo-Spatial Model Spread Sheet

STEP 4 Spatial Analysis Using SPLUS

STEP 5 Create Dependent Variable TREND surface



- This methodology uses multiple data types to classify the dependent variable of interest
- Not reliant on a single data source, such as Landsat data, which only uses spectral information
- By using more than one independent variable the overall accuracy of the classification may increase.